Amusements

Two Lives.
THEATRE- 8-The Cavaller.
3D.ST. THEATRE- 8-The County Fair. TH AVENUE THEATHE - 8-A Gold Mine.

Index to Advertisements.

Business Notices. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE, vertisements for publication in The Tribune, and for regular delivery of she daily paper, will be at the fellowing branch offices in New-York: ach Office, 1,25s Broadway, 9 z. m. m 9 n. m. 950 Broadway, between 20th and 23d sta, till 8 p. m. 30s West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 760 3d-str., near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 1,020 3d-stra, near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-str., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-str., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st. 130 West 424-st., near 6th-ave.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French Cabinet has reseinded the decree of exile against the Dué d'Auma's. New Ministries have been formed in Italy and Servia. — The British ship Vandalia, from Perth Amboy to London, was sunk in collision with an unknown steamer; two lives were lost. — The British man-of-war Sultan was wrocked in the Mediterfanean. —— An ex-Fenian, employed by the British Government as a spy in America, testified before the Parnell Commission. === Dr. Tenner, M. P., was sentenced to prison for three months for violation of the Crimes Act. en Victoria arrived at Biarritz. Congress.-The Sepate elected Mr. Ingalls

lent pro tempore. mestia.—President Harrison stated that n ons would be made until mext week. Controller Wemple, Architect Janes, Accountant Yalden and other witnesses testified before the Assembly Ceiling Investigating Committee. The

Western Union managers refused to produce cer-tain telegrams. —— Isatah V. Williamson, the Philadelphia philanthropist, died, age 86 years.

— A statement of assets and liabilities of the
Reading Iron Works was made public. — The attorneys of General Goff began mandamus pro-ceedings over the West Virginia Governorship. City and Suburban -Gunther Wechsung, a drug

Sigel, indicted for pension forgeries, admitted forging the names of several witnesses to vouchers.

An attempt was made by the elevated rail-taken to Police Hendquarters. — The Academy of Medicine purchased three lots in West Forty-third-st. for a new building site. — A building in Paterson, N. J., containing the Young Men's Christian Association rooms and several stores. was burned. — Stocks dull, early were de-pressed, later rose sharply and closed strong.

Weather -- Ladications for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees: lowest, 35; average, 40 1-4.

The faming of the new Cabinet in United States has been quickly followed by e formation of new Cabinets in Italy and Servia. It is to be hoped that the people of see countries will get as much satisfaction out of the new order of things as we of this Republic are certain to get out of the change of government that has just taken place here.

It is possible now to count up the contribu tions to the hospital fund made on Hospital Saturday and Sunday in December. The total is \$51,256. This is only \$800 more than the sum given a year ago, but it is large enough to indicate the open-handed generosity of New-Yorkers to those in sickness and need. There is no more creditable exponent of our attain-ment in civilization than the handsome sum turned over to the hospitals year after year.

sioner Black's administration of the on Office has been neither creditable nor netory. The latest disclosure in regard to it is damaging in the extreme. Although ctions described in our Washington dispatche a not great the violation of law is none the s plain. In the slang of the day, there has a "divy" in the matter of salaries meng some of the minor employes, apparently with the advice and consent of Chief Clerk lock, if not of those higher in authority. Now nestion is, is any one to be held respon-for these misdeeds, for which both fine imprisonment are prescribed by the Re-

It is a well-known fact that, the elevated peration of their roads. Every case has been ought inch by inch, and judgments have only sen paid after going to the highest court. Trem statements made before Judge Gilderleove yesterday it appears that the District-thorney's office and the Grand Jucy are being alled of by the companies in the execution their carefully laid schemes. It is charge at persons whose lawyers have begun access

inal agencies of the county for the purpose will tically resented.

President Post, of the Department of Docks, made an interesting statement before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday concerning the plans for improving the water-front along the North Riyer. The main thing now proposed is to extend West-st. (at a width of 250 feet) in a straight line from Eleventh-st. to Twenty-third-st., making room for some twenty fine piers. Mr. Post estimates the cost of the improvement at \$8,860,000, and is confident that the rentals of the piers will give the city an annual return of 8 1-2 per cent on this sum. That is an attractive prospect. Before resolving on the investment, however, it will probably be safe to make some subtractions from Mr. Post's estimate of the profits.

INVESTMENT NOT EXTRAVAGANCE.

President Harrison speaks with sense in regard to the Treasury surplus. For twenty years or more it has required more patriotic courage and readiness to sacrifice self for the public good to advocate a reasonable and wise expenditure than to play Treasury watch-dog With the consciousness of a vast war debt, which no one expected to see reduced more than half in twenty years, there came after the war a strong popular demand for economy. Any expenses that could safely deferred, the public wished to have deferred, that the burden of debt might be lightened as fast as possible. . Counting upon this popular spirit of economy, many cheap demagogues made it their sole function in public life to bark at all expenditures, wise or unwise. Payments in various directions were cut down or postponed to the very verge of meanness or dishonesty, if not beyond. Habits of thinking were formed which have rendered it a rather daring thing for a statesman to advocate a large outlay of public money, even though returns many fold were certain. Even in small things the same spirit has been shown. President Cleveland did not hesitate to insult Union veterans with his sneers, in order to save the Treasury contemptibly small expenditures which a decent sense of gratitude had prompted.

But miserly stinginess is not economy, nor is it a trait beloved by the American people. In their sober thinking, voters realize that a necessity for postponing any outlay that is really wise or needful has passed. With no taxes which anybody feels at all, unless it be some of those who use tobacco or drink liquors, the country has now an overflowing Treasury. The question now is how to reduce revenue so far as to avoid embarrassment. In that state of facts the President declares that it is the part of wisdom to consider at the same time whether expenses will be presently needed for the Na tion's honor, safety or prosperity, and to realize that such expenses ought not to be deferred any longer. When such outlays, carefully considered, have been added to the expenses of a Government economically administered, the remaining surplus revenue, and only so much as may then remain, the President urges, may properly be cut off.

To appreciate this position it is only neces ary to assume that some definite expenditur. is by the whole Nation regarded as essential to its safety or welfare. For instance, let it be supposed that an outlay of \$50,000,000 within four years for defence of the great sea-ports is so regarded. Then the question is whether this ultimately necessary expense shall still be deferred from year to year, in order that debt may be more rapidly reduced, at the risk that it may become instantly and imperatively necessary at a time when it cannot be met at all, or can be met only by borrowing money. To state the question is to answer it. There can be no certainty that the revenue will continue as large as it has been. In a single year the revenue from customs, internal taxes and public lands decreased \$27,000,000 without any change of laws, only four years ago. Serious prostration of industries would ed at No. 987 Third-eve., was killed | produce a still greater reduction. Neither can | undertaking have exceeded its receipts for a tions with foreign Powers will always be such as to render coast defence superfluous, or annual expenditures easily and certainly measurable.

The same principle applies to any outlay that would clearly and surely increase far more largely the National production of wealth. Let it be supposed, for instance, that another railroad would as certainly add several hundred millions to the Nation's wealth as the Pacific railroad did; would it be anything less than superlative folly to let the railroad wait, and apply the money to the purchase of bonds not vet due? No outlay of that nature happens to be contemplated, but it is a question whether some hundreds of millions yearly might not be added to the National wealth by a wiser policy respecting foreign mails and lines of communication. The many millions which England has spent in establishing such lines have been seed which has returned a surer and larger crop than any other.

THE WELDON EXTRADITION BILL. The Weldon Extradition bill is attracting marked attention in Canada and exciting apprehension and alarm among the American criminals residing there. It provides for a large extension of the list of offences for which fugitive criminals may be surrendered on demand to the United States Government. The Treaty of 1842 enumerates the following extradition offences: murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and utterance of forged paper. The Weldon bill adds the following: conspiracy to murder, manslaughter, counterfeiting, larceny, embezzlement, obtaining money, goods or valuables under false pretences, criminal assault, abduction, child-stealing or kidnapping, burglary, housebreaking or shoplifting, threats of extortion, perjury or subornation of perjury, and various other offences specified in Canadian statutes, including malicious injuries to property. Bribery is strangely omitted from the list, which otherwise is the most elaborate one ever proposed under the scope of extradition law. The bill provides that fugitives may be surrendered by the Canadian authorities for these offences, whother named in treaties no gotiated by Great Britain or omitted. The bill is also made retroactive so as to authorize the extradition of all criminals now in the Dominion who are accused of any offence included in its comprehensive schedule.

So radical a measure as this is not likely to

be passed by the Canadian Parliament. In-deed, it is not probable that drastic legislation on this subject can be enacted so long as the Confederation remains under the protection of Confederation reliains unow the protection of the British Crown. The Imperial Government claims the exclusive right of negotiating treat-ies with the United States and other countries especting extradition. The Weldon bill is an upt to substitute legislation in the place treaty, or rather a series of treaties, and ib is not likely that the Dominion Parliament is prepared to take so important a step in the direction of political independence and sepaof political independence and espa-mality. The Extradition Act passes

es which cannot be construed according to English law as comprehended under the category of extradition crimes. The Canadian Parliament will hardly venture to exceed the limits of the British Extradition Act in overriding the treaties negotiated by the Home Government. Moreover, it could not reasonably expect Congress to meet it half way by enacting a similar Extradition Act. The American Government cannot reciprocate the favor. It must negotiate with the British Government. Congress cannot duplicate the Weldon bill.

The clause providing that the measure shall be retrozctive at once reveals the real character of this legislative demonstration against fugitive criminals from the United States. Pro-fessor Weldon evidently desired to relieve his excited feelings on the rapid increase of the criminal classes recruited from the United States, and therefore proposed as drastic a bill as he could devise without having the remotest expectation that it would ever be enacted. For that reason he enlarged the list so as to include almost every offence under the ban of Canadian law (omitting bribery apparently through inadvertence), and concluded by adding a retroactive clause and providing for a complete clearance of foreign criminals. The Dominion Parliament may amend the measure and pass it with material modifications as a palpable hint to the Home Government that a new treaty must be negotiated for the protection of Canada. Certainly, Americans will be well pleased if such action be taken, for they are most anxious to deprive of the privileges of asylum over the border embezzlers, boodlers, and various classes of commercial criminals not now included under the treaty category of robbery. The passage of the Weldon bill in its original form, however, would be something more than a broad hint to the British Government. It would be equivalent to a declaration of separate sovereignty.

COMBINATION AND COMPETITION.

The highly progressive persons who supported they have discovered in combination a measurement. of delivering the world from the influence of competition, as they look out on the present position of the railroad business and the copper and coal markets, may discover that the world has not been created over again so much as they had imagined. The railroad combination proves more difficult to form, and less certain to be effective when formed, than its advocates have expected. Perhaps not much confidence is due to the reports of further disagreements and more rate-cutting, but they serve to keep in mind the vital fact that a business only sufficient to support three roads is required by the combination, in some parts of the West, to keep four roads alive. That might be possible if rates could be fixed by the combination at its pleasure. But the public takes warning from the combination of railroads, and so the new Iowa schedule, and other acts of commissioners or Legislatures, stop the raising or coinpel the reduction of rates. It would be supposed that the copper panic

at Paris was deliberately intended to coerce American companies into a reduction of the contract price, but for one fact. The suicide of the president of a great financial institution was the immediate cause, and could not have been anticipated. He had protested that the institution would be ruined if involved with the copper syndicate, and nevertheless the directors had overruled him. A heavy run at once threatened the very existence of the institution, and while the present emergency may be met, the financial power to help the syndi cate must be diminished. But these are mere incidents. The bottom facts are three : copper consumption has greatly diminished since th price was raised, the production from mines outside the control of the syndicate has enermously increased, and the stock of old copper all over the world has been hunted out and utilized. As a result, the stock held by the syndicate has increased more than 50,000 tons in a single year-that is, the expenses of the something like \$15,000,000.

The combination of coal companies was intended in like manner to limit production, as the only sure way to shut off competition and to prevent low prices. But the mines are not all owned or controlled by the combining parties. The outside operators increase in number when a prospect of better prices is offered, and also have power to increase their output almost indefinitely. If the carrying companies refuse to transport any coal offered, the law and the Interstate Commission can be appealed to, and common carriers can be required to perform their duty to the public. So this combination also found on its hands at the end of the year an accumulated stock, said by one authority to be the largest for thirty years, at least at the terminus of the most important transporting line.

Combination, then, appears to mean more railroads, more copper mines, more coal mines, The new roads and mines have power to take nearly the profit which the combining parties attempt to secure, and yet to get ahead of them in the sale of services or products. The combining railroads cannot get traffic until the non-combining roads, which offer to carry at a lower rate, have what they can get. The combining mines cannot sell coal or copper until the product of the non-combining mines has been taken by the market. This is not competition, exactly, but the combining roads and mines are compelled every day to wish that there were competition. A copper mine which can produce 20,000 tons of copper with a profit of half a million when the price is 12 cents, if required to produce only 10,000 tons with a profit larger per pound but smaller in the aggregate, gains no money, and meanwhile sees new and dangerous rivals establishing their business. The end of combination is apt to be competition worse than ever.

A PHILANTHROPIST DEAD.

The death of I. V. Williamson, the Phila-delphia philanthropist, without having signed the will in which he proposed to complete the endowment of the projected mechanical school. is a dramatic surprise, with a touch of satire. When it was announced about four months ago that Mr. Williamson proposed to found this school, admiration was divided between the extraordinary, generosity of the man and the exceptional wisdom he displayed in carrying out his plans during his lifetime, so as to be sure that they were properly executed, and at the same time to enjoy the lofty pleasure to be derived from such a benefaction. But it appears that not even this man, whose life had been a model of exactness and punctuality, was entirely free from the darling sin of procrastination. Though frequently urged by friends to sign his will, he put it off, although he was in his eighty-seventh year, until it was too late.

There seems to be reason to believe, however, that the great institution he was busily planning at the time of his death will be amply provided for. In December last Mr. William sen deeded to a committee, composed of some of the best-known citizens of Philadelphia, personal property to a market value of more than two millions. This is in itself a large endowment, but not great enough to permit the school project to be carried out on the

ale he had contemplated. It was believed much larger sum would be added by the will after Mr. Williamson had provided handsomely for his surviving relatives; for he was not one of those philanthropists who give millions to the public while grudging a few thousands to their own flesh and blood. trustees of the school feel confident that Mr. Williamson's ideas regarding the school will be fully carried out, owing to arrangements already made by him. It is to be hoped that this expectation may be fully verified, for the plan was exceptional in combining the highest philanthropy with the shrewdest common sense. Projects the most generous are often marred in their execution by foolish sentimentalism or a lack of practical judgment. Mr. Williamson, however, displayed wisdom at every stage of his work, and while he was too old and feeble to have taken an active part, there can be no doubt that it would have benefited much by his counsel, if his life had been spared for a time longer. He had been a poor boy himself, and had known what privation meant. He had learned by hard experience the difficulty of getting an education, and, above all, such an education as he proposed to furnish-in mechanical trades. He resolved to do what lay in his power to give boys the chance to learn how to make a living with their hands. He proposed that the institution should always have within its walls five or six hundred boys who should be fed, clothed and taught until they were sent out into the world skilled mechanics. A school such as this would be a wellspring of honest, wholesome life, and it will be a great public misfortune if the plan should short, in any respect, of realization.

It is a fact worthy of note that Mr. Williamon carried frugality to an extreme in all his onal expenditures. His gifts were many and large, and as uncetentatious as they were liberal, but he had the reputation of being niggardly with himself. It would be interesting to know of how many philanthropists this is true. George Peabody, who probably gave away more money for charitable purposes than any other man that ever lived, admitted frankly that his gifts were the result of a triumph over a naturally penurious disposition, and some quaint stories are told of the personal deprivations be sometimes subjected himself to at a time when he was giving away millions. With men who have made economy a rule of life, and so have developed an equal genius for money-making and money-keeping. the passion for accumulation must become so strong as to sesist any but a very powerful impulse, such as the desire to benefit a large number of fellow-beings. Mr. Williamson rarely could bring himself to buy any clothes, but he gave away great sums in secret to charities. So George Peabody was once found prostrated by the heat on landing from a steamer in this city, because his underclothing was too heavy for summer wear on this side of the water. But he refused to buy lighter clothing until he reached his home in Massachusetts, because he had a full supply there. At the same time that his left hand was grasping this trifling sum his right was showering gold upon the poor of London and the blacks of the South.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MR. JOHNSON. It seems probable that Mr. Johnson, of Kirkwood, Missouri, does not repose as much confidence in the role of a "Bad Indian" as he did a few days ago; and that his Spiritualist employers are more than ever convinced of the prevalence and promiscuousness, so to say, of malign spooks. Mr. Johnson had taken a leaf out of the noteb of a widely, if not favorably, known French writer named Louvet de Couvray, though there no reason to suppose that the crafty coachman had ever read the work referred to. It is rather curious that a piece of fiction more than a century old should have been reproduced in action thus, but it is always the unexpected that happens, Mr. Johnson may also be thought to have studied Browning, for some parts of his performance recall the confessions of "Sludge, the Medium." In any case, finding that his employers were confirmed believers in spiritual interposition, and being naturally lazy, he availed himself of pretending that bad spirits got hold of the spade, oe, axe, etc., and hindered him in his labor. This plea being accepted, he naturally grew bolder, and the happy idea struck him of going into trances from which he could only be roused by the manipulations of the prettiest female Spirit-

It was the Chevalier de Taublar who first filed a cavest ou this stratagem, the only difference being that Mesmerism in his time occupied the field now taken by Spiritualism. But Mr. Johnson was reckoning without his host, for his proseedings aroused jealousy among the young men who did not go into trances, and, consequently, failed to attract the sympathies and secure the ministrations of the pretty Spiritualists. The op portunity of these jealous souls came when Mr Johnson solemnly announced that he had fallen under the control of a bad Indian spirit, who was belligerently disposed, going around with a phantom thip on his ghostly shoulder, and having no use for flesh and blood but to pound somebody with it. It was an evil day for Mr. Johnson whe the bad Indian entered into him, for it instantly occurred to his rivals that two or more could play at that game, and, rising to the height of the occasion, a couple of them declared that they, too, felt themselves controlled by bad Indians, and that their bad Indians were bent upon " going for" the bad Indian of Mr. Johnson. No sooner said than done. Issue was joined between the hostile spooks, and blows rained thick and fast upon Mr. Johnson's fleshly envelope. His bad Indian seems to have made no fight. Perhaps he retired early in the fray. At all events, Mr. Johnson received an exemplary thrashing, under the smart of which he presently confessed that he had

been shamming. It is said that the good folks of Kirkwood are now laughing at the Spiritualists who permitted themselves to be humbugged so easily. The Spiritualists, however, have been amply avenged by the two impromptu bad Indians; and, more-over, it is one of the advantages of their creed that it furnishes them with ready explanations of all such phenomena. No doubt they will say that the spirits of bad Indians were really mani-fested in the harrowing of Johnson, and that the conviction of the two young men that they were acting consciously does not disprove this. The fact is that once it is conceded that disembodied spirits can, and do, take possession of anybody, there is really no possible limit to credeno in that direction, and consequently no check upon fraud. No intellectual check, that is to say; for it must be owned that the experience of Mr. Johnson has been of a character to restrain him at least from making any further experiments in pseudo-spiritualism. But what complicates and confuses all such cases is the fact that there are really spirits concerned in them—the spirits of Sloth and Greef and Cunning and Deceit—and that unfortunately these spirits are so frequently mixed up in human affairs as to mender their dis enta glement extremely difficult. In rare instances, like this of Mr. Johnson, a little practical commelling is apt to prove a better solvent than would stacks of philosophical discussion, and if any one related to this adventure remains unconed, we feel quite sure that it is not Mr.

sported. One happened to the limited express on the Pennsylvania Railroad; the engine broke a coring rail frog, which displaced about fifteen feet of rail, causing the seven Pulman cars that mad up the train to drop on the ties. Although running at thirty-five miles an hour, the couplings

the break in safety and took the a thorough shaking-up, and that was all. The other accident was on the New-Jersey Centre road. Going around a curve, the axie of the tender broke and the front of the baggage-car wa lifted into the air. By what might almost be described as a miracle, the forward trucks of the baggage-car fell squarely on the opposite while the rear trucks remained in their and the train ran on for some distance in this queer fashion. Probably no two days in the history of railroading ever furnished two such singular and lucky mishaps.

" The community that by concert, open or secret among its citizens denies to a portion of its me bers their plain rights under the law, has sever the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. This is not a violent statement by Presiden Harrison; his words are calm and well-considered, but weighty and compact of truth. The com-munities that do the things pointed out by the President should take warning. He will have one policy for the whole country; but he is well aware of the powers over elections conferred by the Constitution upon Congress.

"The Toronto Globe" likes Mr. Charles Dudley

Warner's article on Canada in the March "Harper," but calls in question his two statements, that the Civil Service is composed exclusively of Canadians," and that "Canadians say the systems work well, both in the Provincial and Federal services." As a matter of fact, "The Globe" says, the service is constantly recruited from the ranks of imported " ne'er do weels," and that it is, except in the very highest ranks, much inferior to the American Civil Service, Federal and State. Indeed, it goes so far as to assert that our civil servants are vastly more civil, incomparably more prompt and more accurate than Canadian civil servants. The inferiority of the Canadian Civil Service it attributes to the permanency in office rule, which tends to make officials lazy, impudent and oblivious of the rights of the public. "The man," says " The Globe," " who can render enough party service to be able to gain attention and reward from his party leaders is generally en able and energetic fellow-much more so than the noodle commonly appointed by 'influence' under our system after passing a trifling examination. worker of a party will generally work in office. He also commonly recognizes that he is a public servant." "The Globe" here presents an aspect of the Civil Service question that may be at tentively studied by American politicians. It seems to prove that permanency in office would not necessarily bring about a political millennium.

Wesleyan University is not the only New E gland college that has been having trouble with disorderly students. Dartmouth has had its excipline no less than thirty-six members of its classes. Most of these were concerned in an attempt to kidnap the toastmaster of the sophomore supper on February 21, and the retaliatory proceedings that ensued. This was an exceedingly undignified proceeding, to say the least of it, and is not calculated to strengthen the notion of some educators that college boys should be treated as men.

The Broadway Railroad Investigating Commit tee was wonderfully successful in increasing th population of Canada, Florida, and other remote or secluded places. The Ceiling Investigating Committee has made a fine beginning in the same direction. Perhaps the time will not be long in coming when a movement for the appointment business that looks crooked will be accompanied by a proposition to erect a high fence around the State, in order to keep witnesses within reach of subpoens-servers.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Scott, of Rutgers College, has made an B teresting discovery relating to the founding of that institution. In looking over the old records of the college he has found out that the charter of Butteres was granted in 1766, instead of 1770. The change of four years will make Butgers the sixth oldest Mr. Clement Scott, the dramatic critic

Daily Telegraph" of London, has been suffering from a severe attack of "writer's cramp." Possibly the legacy of \$60,000 said to have been left to him re-cently may serve to mitigate his sufferings.

Dr. McCosh is to deliver a series of philosophical lectures before the students of Delaware College in Ohio, and on March 15 he will speak to the students of Miami University.

lie life, and now devotes his attention to works of charity, in which he is ably assisted by his wife, who is a sister of Miss Florence Nightingale. A window in memory of William E. Forster and

be put in St. Mary's Church, Ambleside. It is related that once, when Mrs. Words worth was still alive, she went to her accustomed place in the church, and with her the two Illustriou brothers-in-law. The rector was absent, and a timid young curate got up to preach. The grim and sturdy looking statesman sat with his back against the wall, and nover had a preacher a more restless or fidgety listener. His nose became animated, as Lord Brong ham's used to do, his eyebrows moved up and down his month twitched itself into all shapes, and his body tried every posture, and yet he was not easy. The prophet of culture sat in another angle of the pew, and never moved a muscle. His glass was in his eye, and he seemed to be glaring straight at the his eye, and he seemed to be glaring straight at the unfortunate preacher. Probably he neither looked at him nor listened to him; has thoughts were far away. But the stripling in the pulpit evidently thought he was being merclessly anatomized, and sunshed more and some, and grew more and more confused as he fought his way to the end of the poor platitudes which he had prepared as his sermen, little thinking, apparently, that he would find himself confronted by the "greatest living critic." Miss F. C. Graf has just been called to the cha-

of modern languages in Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., and will begin her duties there in a few weeks. She comes from Switzerland. Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, is reported to be gaining

"Of middle height, with a slight stoop, features set in a quantity of sheeny white hair, and flashing, eager eyes perpetually lighted up by a benevolent smile-this," says "Paris Illustre," what we remember Cabanel; with no touch of the conventional out-at-clows and rather free and easy conventional out-at-elbows and rather free and easy type which M. Prudhomme fancies. On the contrary, his was the dapper gentility of a well-to-do citizen inhabiting a house of his own. And such a house i M. Cabanel owned the handsome mansion in the Rue de Vigny, with windows looking out on the Parc Monceau, at the corner of the Rue de Coursellea. And as a landiord, letting part of it, he will be deeply regretted by his tenants, I can tell you. I knew one whose rent was never raised for fifteen years. He whose rent was never raised for lifteen years. He was so deeply touched by the fact, that only last year he had his wife's portrait painted by this jewel of a landlord. One good turn deserves another. of a landlord. One good turn deserves another. Cabanel's best-known pupils are MM. Doucet, Comerre, Chartran, Gabriol Ferrier and Gervex. They all held their master in the highest veneration, and we can all remember how greas an influence Cabanel's studio had on the elections of the jury of the Salon. It is well to note incidentally that the great variety of styles in the painters we have named proves that the master's teaching, however classical, did not stifle original talent in his pupils.

THE NATION NOT YET KNEE-DEEP IN GORR

From The Chicago Tribune.

It must have been a great relief to the able Democratic editors all over the country to note that all
nature was smiling yestorday and that Mr. Riaine
had not involved the United States of America in any
gigantic foreign war up to the hour of going to

NOT A REBEL BRIGADIER, ANYHOW!

Sam. Randall has been taken into the G. A. I organization. Why not? He served for a time in cavalry regiment, and was elected to Congress whi engaged in such service. The G. A. R. organizatio is for social and benevolent purposes. The Democra are afraid of it because the men were Union soldier DON'T TIRE YOURSELF BEFORE GETTING THERE

From The Wilmington (Del.) News,

To the unterrified Democracy: There is no law
against booming Mr. Cleveland in 1892, but you must
remember that booms, like hot cakes, are better it
made just when they are to be used.

A CHERISHED RESOURCE. rom The Madison, (Wis.) Journal.

The Tribune Almanac has come to be much business men and politicians as an indicat-book. It contains a mass of useful in a to be found within the same compass in a missical publication. THE DRAMA.

REVIVAL OF THE SHEEW.

going at the present time to hear the sweet, melting tones of this actress, in her spontaneous natural delivery of the black verse of Shakespeare acted with admirable visor, and the spoke with excellent discretion and sweetness. It is the folicity of Miss Rehan's as-sumption of Katherine that she early denotes the inherent woman-like tenderness that lies latent in part. Tenderness is not, perhaps, the exact word specify the lovable attributes that appertain to the Shrew; but we are to remember that appertain to the Shrew; but we are to remember that she who become a loving and gentle wife at last has undergone not transformation, but a development.

Petruchio soon becomes her genuine lover—and he John Drew, besides that he has a fine distinction this part, is emphisible falletions in his method.

copionaly applauded, made the most that can be made of the jocose and sagacious Grumio and the conventional Curtis. Miss Sara Chalmers proved unsqual to Bianca. Mr. Leclereq continues to be immederately loud as old Gremio-while in other respects proficient and admirable. The cast in the main presents ficient and admirable. The cast in the main presents no considerable change, aside from the substitution of Miss Chaimers for the fair and stately Phoebe Russell. Mr. Charles Fisher again gave fine and droll significance to old Baptista's semi-satiric words about his shrewish daughter, and Mr. Otis Skinner, Mr. Joseph Helland, Mr. Frederick Bond and Mr. George Clarke gave spirited, distinct, and picturesque identifies to the several characters assumed by them. Mr. Wiffiam Gilbert repeated his eleverly droll performance of the drunken Siy. Mr. Daly has already underlined a new eccentric comedy with which to close his season, but the Shrew will probably continue till Easter. It deserves a supplementary careen.

MR. GOODWIN IN "A GOLD MINE." The re-entrance of Mr. Nat Goodwin upon the local

The re-entrance of Mr. Nat Goodwin upon the local stage places within the public reach a considerable source of innocent pleasure, and for that reason it ought to be recorded as an important theatrical event. Mr. Goodwin came forth at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Monday night in a three-act plece entitled "A Gold Mine," written by Mr. Brander Matthews and Mr. George H. Jessop, and he enacted a part named Silas K. Woolcott, of Grass Valley, California, U. S. A. His performance has been repeated each night since then, it has pleased his many admirers, and it bids fair to hold the stage for a considerable period. There are eight parts in "A Gold Mine" besides that of the principal personage, and Mr. Goodwin enjoys the proare eight parts in "A Gold Mine" besides that of the principal personage, and Mr. Goodwin enjoys the professional co-operation of Mr. E. J. Buckley, Mr. Robert G. Wilson, Mr. Henry Eversfield, Mr. John T. Craven, Mr. Thomas H. Burns, Miss Kate Forsyth, Miss Nanette Comptock and Miss Ida Vernon in those auxilias characters. The scene of the play is laid at the home of an English gentleman, Sir Everard Foxwood, at Kew, and the action is supposed to be contemporated by the contemporate out. The piece is a farce, with threads of comedy braided into its texture, and its value to the spectator to be first, its comicality, and secondly its braided into its texture, and its value to the spectator is found to be, first, its comicality, and secondly its suggestiveness of a kindly aspect of human nature, Mr. Goodwin's embediment of Woolcott, although monotonous, and although made to seem insincere by his inveterate tendency to quis, is the indication of a lovable ideal of gentle and manly character. These points may serve to explain the anspictous welcome with which "A Gold Mine" has been received. The process with more bear thoughtful consideration; but its with which "A Gold Mine" has been received. The precess will the bear throughted consideration; but it causes mirth, and it awakens the response of genial good-will. The authors might have made it a comedy, but they seem to have shrunk from the streamous labor of such a composition, and to have been content with a superficial and ludicrous treatment of characteristic manners deep feelings and grave experiences. They will meet with success—largely attributable to Mr.] Goodwin's individual charm of drellery—but not with the success that was possible to an earnest, profest truthful and brilliant exposition of American charge It is somewhat strange that almost every exist at farce and caricature. This piece is a fresh shuffs and deal of the ingredients of the old American Cousin. Woolcott owns a gold mine in California. He visits London for the purpose of selling it, and he is invited to the house of an English Knight, a prosis invited to the house of an English Knight, a prospective purchaser, who does business in the City. Being an American gentleman, possessing a kind heart, high principles, great delicacy of temperament, a magnaimous soul, and abundant shrewdness and sagacity—all of which virtues are strenuously urged for him in the course of the piece—he does not know the difference between the front door and the conservatory; he mistakes an obvious butler for a baconet; he offers cigars to a flunky in an English drawing-room; he talks slang; he is pert and intrusive in his manners; and he generally wears his hat in the house. Every American gentleman does these things, and it is, of course, easily possible for a stranger, if he comes from America, to walk into any English home, unknown and unannounced, and have a confidential unknown and unannounced, and have a confident with a servant in the drawing room. This o every day—and, naturally, this occurs at the begin of "A Gold Mine." Having effected an entrance the Knight's abode, Mr. Woolcott immediately becomes an intimate friend of his family—a group consisting of his sou, his daughter and his sister. This social feat also is readily feasible in London, ware particularly when the American owns a new hat and keeps it much of the time upon his head; and if his makes a formach in the history deliant. keeps it much of the time upon his head; and if he makes reference to his "bottom dollar" and forcibly ejaculates "I should smile," he may depend that his welcome will be all the more royal and his conquest all the more expeditious and complete. That is Mr. Woolcott's experience in this play, and out of that experience flows the humor of his proceedings. He presently falls in love with the Knight's widowed sister. He finds that the Knight's son has been unsister. He finds that the Knight's son has been unsister. sister. He finds that the Knight's son has been unfortunate in speculations and has become a debtor for ten thousand pounds. He soils his gold mine to the Knight, for less than half its value, in order privately to pay the young gentleman's debt, and incidentally to reduce himself to penury-forgetting, as every California speculator would naturally do, that there might be more than one market for a good thing in the British Empire; and that a property of such admitted and notorious worth as his gold mine would possess a distinct use as collateral. At last, when he is about to depart toy Palestine as the Baronet's

possess a distinct use as collateral. At last, when he is about to depart her Palestine as the Baronet's agent, the beloved sister becomes aware of his magnanimity and theroupon discovers that she loves him. Here again one of the great cardinal principles of life and of art glimmers into view and shows the profound thought of these authors. A woman always does love a man the moment she finds out that he has done a generous deed—and this is invariably the case when he has habitually worn his hat in her parior and talked and acted in her presence as if he were a mol. If there be anything that wins a clever English woman's affections it is a happy combination of American slang with yulgar manners and moral worth. Awkwardness and goodness were always at a promium in love affairs. Amelia loved Dobbin at first sight. Mr. Goodwin is, of course, an actor; but he is m Mr. Goodwin is, of course, an actor; but he is a conspicuously a humorist. He does not impersons character; he diffuses the charm of his own humopersonality; he plays one part under many names, is a wag. Usually the wag revels in the extrapances of burlesque. This time the wag appear elegant evening dress, with a fine, handsome, reface and gray hair, and tries to act in the vein of edy. The countensace beams with suppressed day. The expression is now demure and now it some. The energiage of the body is marked by a coruns and suicide (an episode in the dialogue) collectly tender and impressive—until the meeping and the estentations poster-handlered ve, to mar it, at the close. It is not the